

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

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The People Have Never Stopped Coming . . .

By NAN ROBERTSON

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Tuesday was a working day like any other for Peter Cleland on this, the third anniversary of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. But while he worked, he thought of that Friday three years ago, and of the days that followed.

Cleland is a stonemason who helped to carve the profile of this city through his work on the Jefferson Memorial, the White House, the Capitol and the Washington Cathedral. Now he is the foreman on the permanent grave of the young President in Arlington National Cemetery. The

grave will be finished next spring.

He said he and his workers went on "plugging away" Tuesday, while visitors flowed to the temporary gravesite up the hill in a light but steady stream.

The first to arrive, shortly after sunrise and before the iron gates were opened to the public, were Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and his wife Ethel. Sheets of the heaviest frost of the season still sparkled on the slope as they knelt to pray inside the fenced enclosure where the President lies.

The Senator left one pink rose on the evergreen branches that circle the eternal flame. Mrs. Kennedy placed a bouquet

of lilies and white roses that soon shrank from the bitter morning chill.

The President's widow remained in seclusion in New York, as she has on the two previous anniversaries of her husband's death. Her son, John, who will be six years old on Friday, and daughter Caroline, whose ninth birthday is Sunday, went to school as usual.

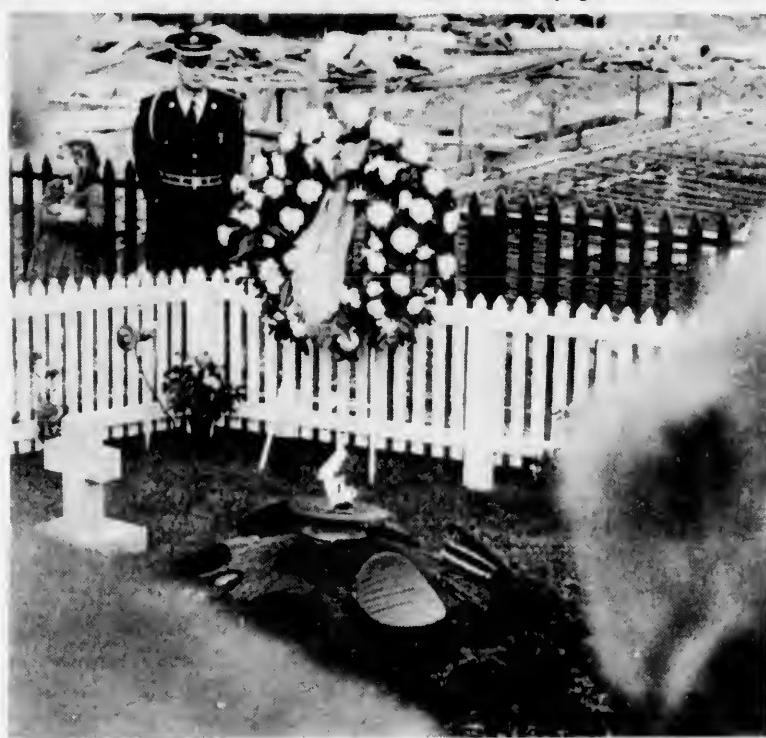
Mrs. John F. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, came alone to the cemetery about 8 o'clock, bringing a few sprigs of lilies-of-the-valley as her offering. All day, they looked fresh and springlike against the mounds of evergreen.

She was followed by Sargent Shriver; his wife Eunice, the President's sister; and three of their four children.

The strangers there clustered around the low, white picket fence and gazed dry-eyed and in silence at the flame and the flowers. Down the hill, bulldozers gouged the raw earth and air compressors stammered as the sand-blasters worked on the \$2 million permanent memorial.

The slope at Arlington, once lush, green and unmarked by a single tombstone, now looks like a battlefield, granite and marble walls and terraces sprawl over the three-acre site.

"I don't think people will feel as emotional about this grave as they do about the first one," said Doris Fenneman, secretary to the army engineer who is project officer. "The first is just the way it was the day he was buried—so little and so homely,



Kerley Says Stoll Field Needed For Academics

Robert F. Kerley, vice president of Business Affairs, told Student Government Tuesday night relocation of the football stadium is being considered primarily because the Stoll Field site is needed for classroom buildings.

Kerley said in planning the central campus "expansion of academic facilities" comes first. He said the football stadium is used only about five or six times

a year and "keeping in mind the future campus of 25,000-30,000 students" a classroom building at that location would get much more usage.

The University has retained the services of an engineering consulting firm, Harland, Bartholomew & Associates. The firm is expected to report to the University in December results of a traffic feasibility survey on all three considered sites: Cold-

stream farm, the experimental farm, and the present site.

Kerley said the feasibility report would not be ready before the SC sponsored student referendum on the relocation, but added that student opinion would "certainly" be considered in the decision on whether to relocate the stadium.

Asked about the possibility of expanding the existing stadium, Kerley said it could be expanded on both ends and the South side. But to expand the North side, Euclid Avenue would have to be closed.

However, he said expansion would not solve the problem of creating space in the central campus area for classroom buildings.

Kerley said the cost of building a stadium is roughly \$80 a seat. UK has considered building a 50,000 seat stadium which, based on this estimate, would cost something near \$4 million.

This does not include extras as lighting, landscaping and other features which would probably add another \$3 million, Kerley said.

He added the stadium will not be paid for through increased student activity fees, but by the athletic fund. He said this comes mainly from gate receipts.

University Phone Number, Others, Change On Sunday

The University telephone number, along with about 8,000 other Lexington numbers, will change Sunday.

The new University number will be 258-9000. The Medical Center number will become 233-5000.

New Lexington telephone directories are now being delivered, John Webb, District Customs Relations Manager of General Telephone said today.

The numbers change will cover basically the Cardinal Valley and Central Lexington. The numbers with the prefixes of 252-255 or 252-254 will be the ones changed.

A major equipment replacement project in the Walnut Street office, costing \$5½ million, made changing of the numbers necessary.

The four-digit numbers within UK will probably not be affected by the numbers change, Webb said. It is up to the university to change them if they want to.

The new directory contains about 3,000 new listings in its 472 pages.

Also in the new directory will be the new procedure for calling numbers on your party line. This will also go into effect Nov. 27.

with the fence. This is the memory to me. The other is too big."

All through the day, groups and individuals toiled up the steep walkways to present their flowers. One wreath read: "Hail to the Chief." At noon sharp, Lt. Cmdr. F. Worthington Hobbs, a naval assistant to President Johnson, brought the largest circlet of all, fashioned from red and white carnations and blue cornflowers. On it was a small white card. Two words were engraved there: "The President."

Six Special Forces men from Ft. Bragg, N.C., were led by Sgt. Maj. Francis J. Ruddy of Scranton, Pa. He was the member of the Kennedy Funeral Honor Guard who impetuously threw his Green Beret on the grave following the burial. That spontaneous gesture started a tradition; now caps from all branches of the armed services



decorate the area around the flame.

Ruddy left a Green Beret made of dyed chrysanthemums. The six saluted and marched away.

Cleland paused in his work, mallet in hand, to look at them. "During the coldest, the bitterest days, it has never ended," he said.

"The people have never stopped coming here."



NAPALM DID THIS

HAPPY THANKSGIVING

Kernel Photo

A Thanksgiving Message

The Campus SDS chapter posted this Thanksgiving greeting this week in the Student Center. It is another in a series of anti-Vietnam war posters the group has placed on campus.

Most Campus Facilities Will Close For Holiday

Most University offices and facilities will be closed much of the Thanksgiving holiday.

Kenneth Brandenburgh, director of men's residence halls, said none of the men's dormitories will be open during Thanksgiving, but access to their individual rooms will be provided for students who have made arrangements to stay at the University during the holidays. He said approximately 20 to 30 men will remain on campus.

Miss Rosemary Pond, director of women's residence halls, said no women's residence halls will be open during the holiday weekend, but arrangements have been made to house those who find it impossible to leave the campus over Thanksgiving. Between 15 and 20 women will spend the weekend in Complex 7. Each woman must pay \$1 for each night she stays. No food will be provided.

Mrs. Marie Fortenberry, food director on campus, said the Student Center Grill will close at

4 p.m. Wednesday but box lunches will be prepared for the evening meal. The K-Lair, Wildcat, and Dorm Grills will close after lunch on Wednesday. The cafeterias will be closed until Monday and the Student Center Grill will reopen 4 p.m. Sunday. All cafeterias and the Wildcat and Dormitory Grills will open again on Nov. 28.

The Student Center will close at 7 p.m. Wednesday and will open again at 1 p.m. Sunday. Other University offices will be closed Thanksgiving Day and Saturday but will be open Friday.

Library hours over the holiday will be as follows:

King Library will be open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Sunday it will resume 2 p.m. regular schedule.

Jo Ann's Been Twirling 11 Years

By SUZANNE PARK
Kernel Staff Writer

As the homegame spectators watched the performance of Jo Ann Windish, twirler for the UK Band, they were



probably unaware of her long record of successes.

A sophomore at the University, Jo Ann began taking baton lessons 11 years ago. "My father has always been a coach and I've always been around sports," she said.

In her home town of Harrisburg, Pa., she was the head majorette at Central Dauphin, a high school of around 2,000 students.

During her sophomore and junior years, she won the National Baton Twirling Association Contest three times, being first in the two-baton contest once and the one-baton contest twice.

She twirled at the Garden State Park Race Track in New Jersey and, during her junior and senior years, performed twice at the Baltimore Colts and Philadelphia Eagles pro-football game.

As has been evident to the football spectators, she has also been a big suc-

cess in the college band. It is, according to Jo Ann, "entirely different from the high school band" and "you can't compare the two." Jo Ann "loves" the UK band. "The guys are great and the spirit in the band is unbelievable," she said.

This is her first year at the University as a solo twirler, Jo Ann said. She performs with one, two, three, and four batons and also twirls three first batons.

As if she didn't have enough to do, she designs her own twirling uniforms. "I just think up what I want," she said, and the seamstress makes the uniform.

She also serves as librarian for the band and practices twirling for six hours a week on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

During the summer, she teaches twirling at her home town to various ages of children.

Two of her most rewarding perfor-



mances, Jo Ann said, were at a home for the aged and at Shriners' Children's Hospital. "I love to do this," she said. "It seems like they need it so much and I get the satisfaction of knowing I have made someone happy."

Red China Denounces U.N. Study Proposal

(c) New York Times News Service

HONG KONG—Communist China today denounced the Italian proposal for the establishment of a United Nations committee that would try to find a solution to the question of Peking's representation in the world body.

Declaring that the move was instigated by the United States, Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist Press Agency, described it as "a serious step taken by U.S. imperialism to create 'two Chinas' in the United Nations."

Hsinhua's comment was the first Chinese reaction to the Italian proposal and to the debate on the question of Peking's representation which began on Nov. 18. In the past, the Chinese Com-

munists have rejected all proposals for the admission of a Peking representative to the U.N. that excluded provision for the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Peking has also called for the complete reorganization of the U.N. which it alleges is manipulated and controlled by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Today's Hsinhua comment also condemned the U.S. for attempting to shift responsibility to Peking for the exclusion of the Chinese Communist delegation. It reiterated China's objections to the U.N. in its present form but rejected arguments that it was isolating itself from the U.N.

Hsinhua said everybody knew Communist China's stand to-

wards "the United Nations under U.S.-Soviet Control" but that Italy had nevertheless proposed that its committee find out what were Peking's feelings with regard to representation.

Hsinhua said the current debate on Peking's representation had begun under conditions in which China's international prestige and influence had "grown without parallel in its history." It said the U.S. had "rigged up a handful of vassal states like Japan and Thailand" to make the issue an important question subject to a two-thirds rather than a simple majority vote.

Meanwhile, in New York, France opposed as unrealistic the Italian draft resolution that proposes a probe of Communist China's attitude toward the United Nations. The French spokesman at the United Nations called instead for Peking's admission to the world body now as a matter of "political necessity."

The United States supports the draft resolution. Qualified sources argued that this support represented a major move in Administration policy toward greater flexibility and away from the customary negative position on Peking's representation.

The White House and the State Department, it was said, will not pre-judge any results of the findings of the proposed committee of inquiry if these advocate the adoption by the U.N. of "two-Chinas" formula seating both Communist and Nationalist governments.

The Administration, it was emphasized, will not accept, however, any results of the inquiry that propose the expulsion

of the Nationalist Chinese or that would lead to a Communist take-over of Taiwan.

The American position is that support of the resolution is not merely a break with past intransigence but a significant step toward an attitude that contemplates, admittedly with some misgivings, the entrance of the Communist government into the world organization.

The Italian draft, circulated Monday, proposes that a special committee be appointed by the General Assembly to inquire if Peking is willing to comply with the terms of the U.N. Charter and about the Communist regime's attitude toward membership in the organization.

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The Kentucky Kernel

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MANTOVANI IN CONCERT

Music: Mantovani's Showmanship

By DICK KIMMINS
Kernel Arts Writer

Pulling the chords out of his orchestra like a dentist extracting teeth, Mantovani entertained the nearly 8,000 people who jammed Memorial Coliseum Tuesday night.

The sounds Mantovani produced were just as you would imagine the familiar melodies to be played. Delaying his chords with a master's precision, Mantovani performed such favorites as Errol Garner's "Misty," Richard Rodgers' theme from "The Sound of Music," and "Chim Chim Cheree" from the motion picture "Mary Poppins."

The program included feathery renditions of "Greensleeves" mingled with the purposely bouncy "Spanish Flea." Mantovani's master showmanship, coupled with his markedly clipped English accent, made

the program thoroughly enjoyable.

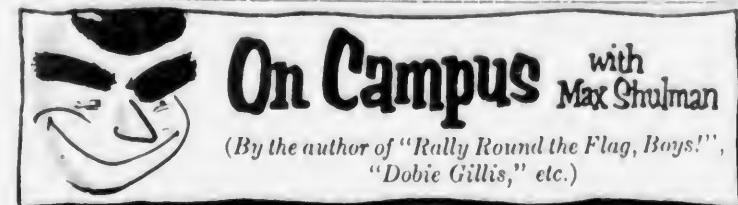
At times, Mantovani's delayed chords and rhythms became too extended, too drawn-out. And without fail, the endings marking the finish of a number took on the aspect of a Wagnerian opera with their grand chords.

Mantovani's records have sold 16 million copies, and his was the first LP to sell one million stereo recordings. Among Mantovani's accomplishments are six gold disks and a Command Per-

formance before the Queen of England.

His complex arrangements and sometimes bouncy, always intricate, melodies, made the Mantovani performance a highlight of the current Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series.

He played to a receptive audience who gave him two standing ovations, but the concert was summed up in Mantovani's own quip about the Beatle favorite "Yesterday," "It's our own version of it."



"M" IS FOR THE MANY THINGS YOU'LL TEACH HER

Nobody will dispute—surely not I—that raising children is a task which requires full time and awesome skills. Nonetheless, a recent nationwide survey has revealed a startling fact: mothers who go back to work after their children are safely through the early years are notably happier, better adjusted, and more fulfilled than mothers who simply remain housewives. Moreover—and mark this well—the children of such working mothers are themselves happier, better adjusted, and more fulfilled!

All very well, you say, but what's it got to do with you? Isn't it obvious? If you are underachieving at college, get your mother a job.

What kind of job? Well sir, your mother is probably between 35 and 50 years of age, so certain occupations must immediately be ruled out. Logging, for example. Or whaling. Or carhopping.

But don't despair. There are other kinds of jobs—not many, to be sure, but some. However, you must not stick Mom in just any old job. You must remember that after the excitement of raising you, she would be bored to tears as a file clerk, for instance, or as a dolman. (A dolman, as we all know, is someone who brings handfuls of water to track layers. With the recent invention of the pail, dolmen are gradually falling into technological unemployment.)

But I digress. I was saying, find Mom a job worthy of her talents, something challenging that uses her vast wisdom and experience but, at the same time, is not too hard on her obsolescing tissues. That's what Walter Sigafoos did, and the results were brilliantly successful.

Walter, a sophomore at the Upper Maryland College of Wickerwork and Belles Lettres, majoring in raffia, approached the problem scientifically. First he asked himself what his mother did best. Well sir, what she did best was to keep hollering, "Dress warm, Walter!"

At first glance this seemed a skill not widely in demand, but Walter was not discouraged. He sent out hundreds of inquiries and today, I am pleased to report, his mother is happily employed as wardrobe mistress for the Montreal Canadiens.

Another fortunate venture was that of Frank C. Gransmire, a junior at the Oregon State Conservatory of Music and Optometry, majoring in sties. Frank, like Walter, did a survey in depth of his mother's talents. Chief among them, he found, was her ability to make a roast of beef feed the whole family for three days. So, naturally, Frank got her a job at the Museum of Natural History.

What has one to do with the other, you ask? Isn't it obvious? Anyone who can stretch ribs like that belongs in paleontology.



I cannot conclude this column without saying a few words about Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades. The reason I cannot is that this column is sponsored by the makers of Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades, and they are inclined to get peckish if I omit to mention their product.

Not, mind you, that it is a chore for me to plug Personna. Or, for the matter of that, to shave with Personna. No sir: no chore. Personna takes the pain out of shaving, scrapes the scrape, negates the nick, repudiates the rasp, peels the pull, boycotts the burn, blackballs the bite, ousts the ouch. Furthermore, Personna endures and abides, gives you luxury shave after luxury shave, day after day after day. And further furthermore, Personna is available both in double-edge style and Injector style. And as if all this were not bonny enough, Personna is now offering you a chance to grab a fistful of \$100 bills! Stop at your Personna dealer and get an entry blank for the new Personna Super Stainless Steel Sweepstakes. But hurry! Time is limited.

* * *

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Georgetown Now Will Consider New Federal Loans For Buildings

Special To The Kernel

GEORGETOWN — Georgetown College is considering the possibility of federal loans for a new science building and four new dormitories.

Dr. Robert L. Mills, president of the college, told the Kernel Tuesday, "If the terms and conditions of the loans are satisfactory, we will proceed with the formal applications for the loans." He estimated the loans at \$1.5 million for the four dormitories, which will house 86 students apiece, and \$1 million for the science building.

The Kentucky Baptist Con-

vention paved the way for the loans last week by dropping a brief ban on federal construction loans and grants. The policy was adopted only five months ago at a special meeting in Louisville.

At the same time, the Convention allotted an extra \$300,000 a year to finance more expensive private loans for school construction. Basis for the action was that money for Kentucky's four Baptist colleges should come through traditional methods of tithes and offerings.

Dr. Mills appealed to the Con-

vention Thursday in the form of a motion to reaffirm a 17-year-old policy giving responsibility for Baptist colleges to the trustees appointed by the convention. Although the proposal was expected to be controversial, it passed by a large majority on a standing vote.

The motion called for a "reaffirmation of faith and confidence" in the college trustees and administrators who can make decisions based on "detailed information." Mills said the colleges should not be run from "the convention floor."

He warned that the colleges—including Georgetown, Campbellsville, Cumberland and Kentucky Southern—were in danger of losing accreditation because the trustees did not have "freedom to use their best judgment."

Dr. Mills and Georgetown had submitted preliminary information on the science building to federal agencies before the conference reversed its stand. However, he said the college had also talked with a private source—a large insurance company—in case the ban had not been lifted.

He guessed that a decision on the science building loan would be made by January. The loan for the dormitories, which are already under construction, may take longer because of a waiting list for federal aid.

Georgetown presently has two dormitories which were financed with low-cost federal loans.

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The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

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Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Decision For Progress

The University of Minnesota's Council of Presidents, an informal organization of major campus student organizations, last week unanimously agreed to endorse the College of Liberal Arts Board's efforts to get a pass-fail grading system at their university.

A grading system of "P" (passing) or "N" (no grade) would be followed if Minnesota were to inaugurate the proposal. Currently, neither grade is used by the university.

The president of the Liberal Arts Board explained his proposal this way: "We are assuming that you learn different things when you don't worry about grades. You concentrate less on memorizing specific facts and start thinking about the concepts behind them."

Such a notion has been endorsed by the Kernel and is being considered more and more by universities throughout the nation. Administrators are realizing that the present grading system, the grade-point ratio, in many instances often deters the fulfillment of the education process.

In short, students are far more interested in passing than in learning. We submit the two are not synonymous.

The College of Medicine at the University has announced plans to begin issuing pass-fail grades, at least on a trial basis. We would like to see other UK colleges follow.

It must be admitted that there

are still many difficulties to be overcome before pass-fail grading could be fully accepted in the College of Arts and Sciences and other larger colleges. For one thing, students leaving UK and going to other colleges might have difficulty gaining acceptance if their transcript contained no grade-point average. Graduate schools may feel hesitant to accept students with only pass-fail grades, as they would not immediately distinguish between the average and superior student.

We suggest, however, that if a university has superior admission standards and a thorough academic policy, it could soon educate students that would be outstanding enough to convince other institutions of higher learning of their superiority, regardless of the grading system.

As for now, we encourage UK's student organizations to provide a forum and discuss the merits of a pass-fail system. If these groups, speaking in one voice, endorsed such a system, we believe the Administration would take note. The UK Administration has seriously considered and often endorsed student suggestions before.

We also suggest that university and college administrators provide for themselves a similar forum to discuss the possibility of a pass-fail grading system on a national basis. This would be a significant step toward true higher education in America.

Letter To The Editor

A Question Of Ethics

To the Editor of the Kernel:

The Kernel's role of "Dr. Kil-dare" in the recent meningitis issue raises a question of ethics, ethics not only of the doctors but also of the newsman.

The responsibility of informing the public of this issue rested on both the doctor's shoulders and on the newsman's. But behind the one responsibility seem to lie two different purposes and, thus, a conflict of procedures.

To state the presence of a meningitis case in the hospital would be a simple enough procedure for any doctor or newsman. But, simply, to state a diagnosis and ignore the possibility of panic among the coeds in Keeneland Hall would have been a graver error in shunning responsibility.

The Kernel wanted to inform, and the doctors wanted to protect against panic while informing. Who's responsibility is who's? Should the newsman assume that these men of medicine are being incompetent in their failure to im-

mediately plaster "Meningitis" along the dorm corridors?

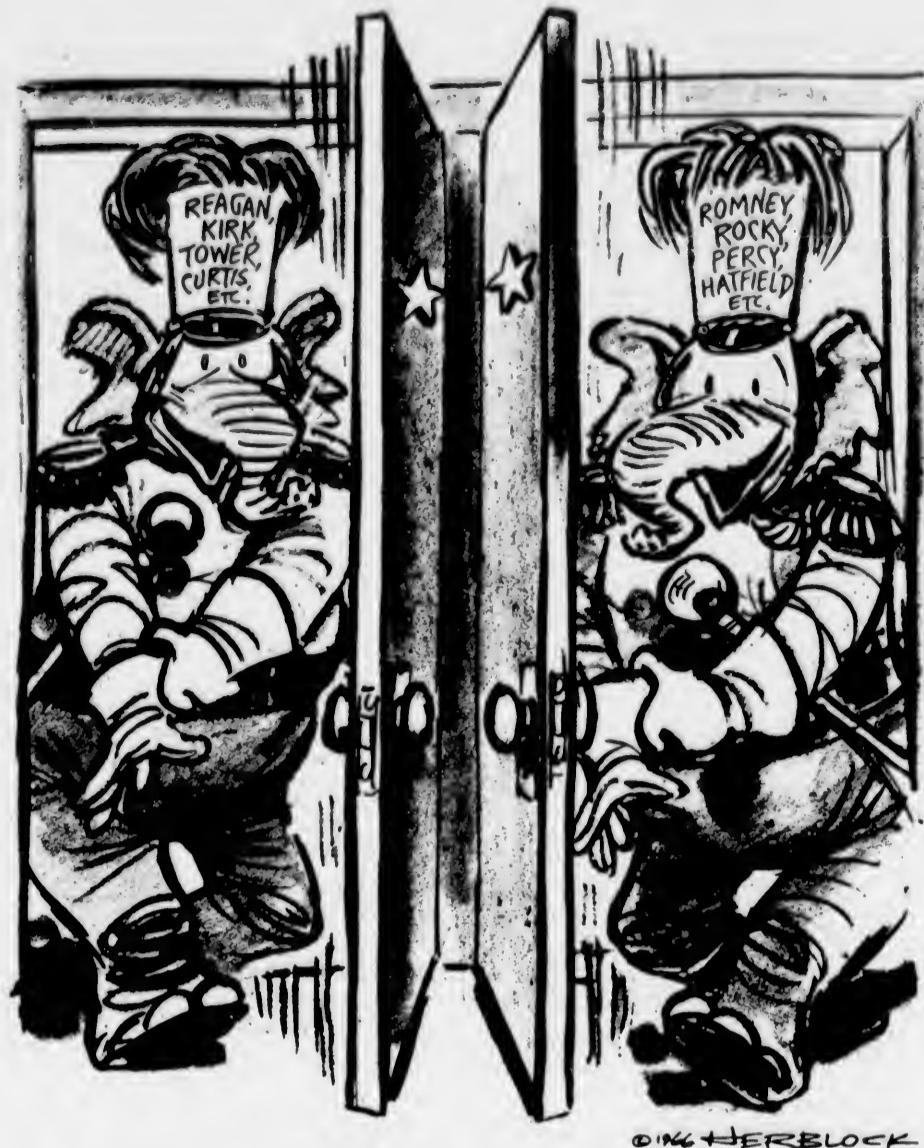
Is it the newsman's place to hand out a story to the public about a disease he couldn't identify face-to-face? Should he try to answer questions he knows nothing about or raise additional questions he can't answer?

It would seem more plausible that if assumptions are to be made, a newsman should assume that licensed medical doctors know better how to handle a disease they've come in contact with time and time again. And it also would seem that in a case such as this it would be the newsman's responsibility to cooperate with proper officials rather than retaliate against them.

Which is the lesser of two evils, a lost "scoop" or an unnecessary panic?

The book of ethics isn't clearly black and white and leaves many unanswered questions, one of them being, perhaps, not when to inform, but when to reform?

Suzanne Billiter
Arts & Sciences Junior



"Victory Parade, Your Leader Is Ready"

The Half Dollar Issue

We must agree with Gordon Watts, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, who last week said minting more half dollars, or at least minting them in present quantities, "may be just a waste that's depleting our silver stocks."

Nevertheless, the Treasury Department is currently minting half dollars at a record pace.

The once-commonplace 50-cent piece has virtually vanished from the American scene. Shortly after the death of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963, the image of the assassinated chief executive was placed on the half dollar by Congress.

Almost overnight that coin disappeared. An older version remained in circulation for a while, but the newer coins with the bust of Kennedy were immediately hoarded by collectors. A Kennedy half dollar today is often sold for several times its face value.

As Watts stated it, "The public apparently has accepted a half-dollar-less economy." We see the truth of this statement everywhere. Hardly any vending machine will accept a half dollar. Half dollar slots for coin changers at laundromats have been sealed.

There are some who would argue it is more convenient to have in your pocket a half dollar instead of two quarters. But last year when the government reduced the silver content of the quarter it made a considerably lighter coin. Two quarters are somehow never quite as bulky as a half dollar, with a greater diameter and heavier weight.

Kernel

"There is no royal road to geometry." — Euclid

But Robert A. Wallace, assistant secretary of the Treasury whose jurisdiction includes the Washington mint, said half dollars are now being made at the record rate of 24 million a month and more of them are showing up in circulation.

He thinks when people realize the Kennedy halves will be the coin of the realm for 25 years the hoarded coins will come out of hiding. It will take an act of Congress to change the likeness of the coin face.

Perhaps this is true, although it seems unlikely that the hoarding will cease to any considerable extent as long as the memory of John Kennedy is so fresh in everyone's mind.

What is more significant is that we have, as Watts said, learned to live without the half-dollar. If the government is so lacking in silver that it needed to remove it from the quarter, it does not seem logical to continue making the half dollar, which is 40 percent silver.

Another issue to be considered here is the hoarding of coins in general circulation. We think legislation should be passed by Congress prohibiting the buying or selling of any denomination of American money, in general circulation, for more than its face value.

Obviously, anyone who can sell a Kennedy half dollar for several times its worth will be inclined to do this, rather than retain the coin in general circulation. Other instances will probably arise in years to come.

Such legislation would be a small, yet important, aid to the thriving American economy.

Peace In Vietnam Is Far, Far Away

By MAX FRANKEL

(c) New York Times News Service
SAIGON — They don't have much time in South Vietnam to watch developments inside North Vietnam.

But since both sides agree that the war has now become a contest of will there is a constant search here for signs of even a faint flinch on the communist side.

So far Saigon, like Washington, has found no sign.

But with much more certainty than is expressed by anyone in Washington, both South Vietnamese and American officials in Saigon expect no sign.

In part, this is because Americans here ceased long ago to see any way of finding a satisfactory end to the war by diplomatic means. They know better even than the Communist leaders in Hanoi how firmly the Vietcong village structure remains intact. That is the real battleground, they believe, and that is where the enemy's will must be broken.

But another part of the calculation here is based upon the words being uttered in Hanoi, the information being received from North Vietnamese prisoners and the intelligence being gathered about the conduct of Communist forces.

In Washington, this same information is read against the Johnson Administration's weekly reassessments of readiness to negotiate, against the diplomatic pressures to concede this point and to offer that proposal, and against the awareness of an overwhelming American commitment in Vietnam that will simply not brook defeat.

Once it understands that it cannot win, the Washington theory holds, North Vietnam is bound to recall its forces. And once they are recalled, the remaining Vietcong units and guerrillas are bound to suffer as a serious demoralization. They may never negotiate, it is thought, but they may seek a face-saving deal through the Russians and retire to try again another day.

That same information is read in Saigon, however, against abundant evidence that the North Vietnamese forces continue to seek offensive positions, do not divulge to Hanoi and may not believe that they have been hurt as much as American commanders think they have hurt them and know in any case that they continue to tie up most American forces in South Vietnam and keep them from moving against the all-important guerrilla units.

North Vietnam began a mas-

sive infiltration of troops into the South last year, it is thought, because it hoped to inflict a series of quick defeats upon the newly arrived and then poorly-supported American forces.

It has failed in that tactic and some American commanders believe the failure has been extremely costly in every instance where Americans have found the enemy units and forced them into combat.

But Saigon is reminded daily that the North Vietnamese have not failed in their subsidiary purpose of tying up the best part of a force of nearly 400,000 Americans in a variety of defensive and offensive operations in the underpopulated central and western regions of South Vietnam, prolonging the life of regular Vietcong contingents and leaving the anticommunist forces incapable of major assaults upon the guerrilla.

North Vietnam's strategists interpreted the commitment of American combat forces here last year as confirmation of their victory in the "special" or guerrilla war that preceded the troops' arrival. They believe that the U.S. reluctantly enlarged the conflict into a "regional" war to stave off defeat and their purpose now, it is thought, is to offset the American build-up so as to re-

create the conditions of that once-frustrated victory.

The Hanoi watchers here therefore take very seriously and literally the recent writings and statements of President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam and one of his principal strategists, Gen. Nguyen Chi Thanh, the political commissar of Hanoi's army.

Thanh writes with the authority of a man who has worked among his troops in South Vietnam and has long studied their tactical problems. In his fullest analytical report this summer in Hanoi's leading journal Hoc Tap, he frankly acknowledged that the arrival of American troops had disheartened many of his forces and caused them to "overestimate the strength" and even the "revolutionary capacity" of the enemy.

Yet the long-term factors, he argues, remained in Hanoi's favor because the U.S. had to live with the memory of earlier failure and of its reluctance to embark on an Asian land war, had to live with the knowledge that its South Vietnamese allies were beaten into disarray and with the subsequent discovery that neither vigorous ground action nor the bombing of North Vietnam had fulfilled the hope of ending the war quickly.

The general's advice to his units and fellow strategists was to forget the old concepts of fighting the war in phases of either all-out major unit action or dispersed hit-and-run guerrilla tactics. He urged abandonment of old combat rules that a South Vietnamese battalion had to be outnumbered 2 to 1 before attack or an American battalion by as much as 7 to 1.

He cautioned against automatic application of either Soviet or Chinese experience and in effect called upon commanders to press on by any tactic that appeared locally promising.

Analysts here believe that North Vietnam can continue to occupy the American force for a long time to come and thus prevent it from joining or even leading the paramilitary and political contest for control of the crucial populated countryside.

Only two weeks ago Hanoi published an interview given by President Ho in August in which he scoffed at the "faked" optimism of the American government and dismissed the advice of "some people" — either in North Vietnam or in the Soviet Union and other European Communist parties — that Hanoi had better begin to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

Officials here believe that Ho may not be getting accurate accounts of the full extent of injury inflicted recently on some of his troops in South Vietnam. But the accuracy of his calculations, they contend, is less important than his sense of certainty.

And they continue to accept his vow to fight a long "people's war," still relying upon his own strength and upon the material support of other Communist nations but also banking on the availability of "volunteers" from Communist nations around the world.

"When necessary," he promised, "we will appeal to them."

When put side by side the estimates here of political analysts of North Vietnamese pronouncements and of military students of the enemy's tactics, there emerges a conviction that no basis exists for the expectation of either negotiations nor a fadeaway of the main Communist forces.

The will of Hanoi, Americans here contend, is tied ultimately to the strength and wile of the Communist agent and Vietcong guerrilla and the one cannot be destroyed without the other.

Liz bites Burton

Elizabeth Taylor bites Richard Burton. She pulls his hair, screams at him and spits in his face. This is the way Shakespeare wrote "The Taming of the Shrew," and this is the way Liz plays it in the movie the Burtons are making in Italy. Get an intimate, on-the-set peek — watch the tempers flare and feathers fly — in Russell Brandon's piece in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post. Is Liz, the shrew, really overpaid, overweight and under-talented? Study her picture on the cover! Also read John Pfeiffer's account of his African visit to Drs. Louis and Mary Leakey, who are digging for traces of our pre-human ancestors of 15 million years ago. (This article is a short course in Prehistory and Paleontology.) Follow navy flier Lt. j.g. Dieter Dengler in his 22-day escape from a Vietnam prison camp. Wind up with the story of Joe Namath, the \$400,000 Alabama quarterback of the N.Y. Jets, who at age 23 is thinking of retirement. All this and more in the December 3 issue of the Post. Buy your copy today.

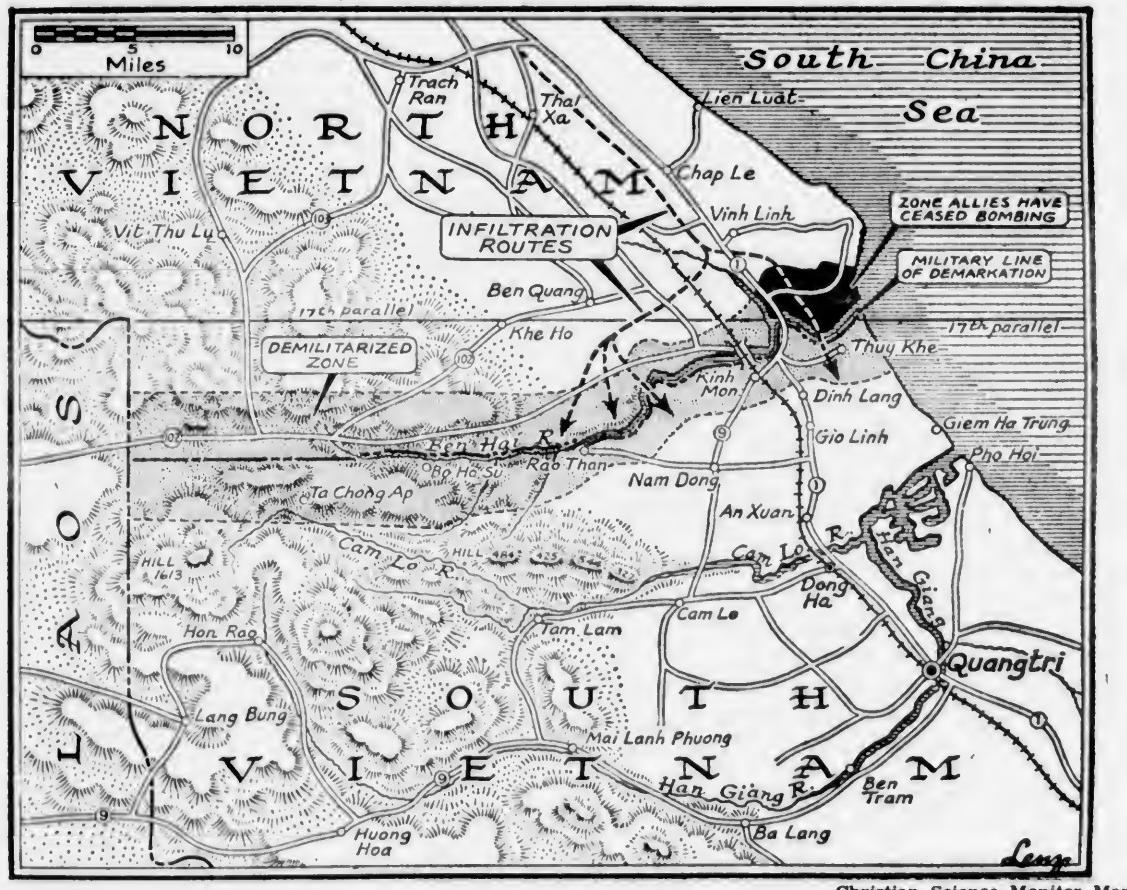
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New College Breaks Old Rules

From Combined Dispatches

ARTESIA, N.M. — A new four-year liberal arts college in New Mexico is breaking all the rules in the interest of better education.

Nearly 350 carefully selected freshmen registered early this month for the College of Artesia, which is trying an experiment in education.

Results are more important than following traditional rules said Thomas Stevens, president, in explaining the basic philosophy of the college.

The school will have trimesters beginning in October, Feb-

ruary, and June rather than the traditional semester plan. This will make it possible for a student to graduate in two years and two trimesters.

Lower classmen will be marked as honors, passing, and failing instead of the standard A, B, C, D, and E.

Flexible class structures will be based on the need of the student instead of the whims of the administration. Unequal classes will not be given "equal" time. Important classes in a student's major may be longer than the usual 50 minutes and other classes may be shorter.

In addition, a full schedule may call for classes on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, with a mid-week break for individual tutoring, lecture, discussion, or study hall.

Departments will keep closely informed of each others activities, unlike other universities where each department acts independently.

The students for the charter class were carefully selected. Stevens met with many prospective students and their parents during a series of interviews conducted throughout the country.

Stevens was looking for students with motivation — a voracious appetite for learning. The basic entrance requirement was a C average but even this wasn't strictly followed.

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And they continue to accept his vow to fight a long "people's war," still relying upon his own strength and upon the material support of other Communist nations but also banking on the availability of "volunteers" from Communist nations around the world.

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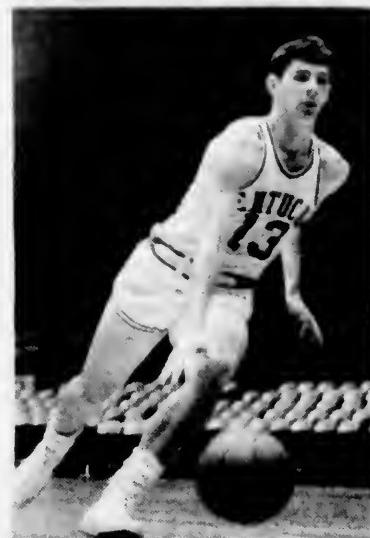
PHIL STRAW, sports editor

along press row

Seven months ago in Louisville's spacious Freedom Hall, two of the best high school basketball players in the nation squared off in a do-or-die battle on the road to the state prep school crown.

For Shelby County's Rockets it was "Mr. Basketball" of the Bluegrass State. Mike Casey wasn't about to relinquish any ground to his school's claim as the top squad in the state.

Cast as the "giant killer" was Knox Central and a hust-



No. 13 Isn't Unlucky

ling 6-2 forward named Terry Mills.

The "killer" went after the "giant" in a big way, scoring 32 points to Casey's twenty. But when it was all over, Casey & Co. came out on top by one.

Knox Central was eliminated, of course, but Shelby County went on to win the title; and to size up the difference in the space of one measly point!!

Now the two are the property of the University and old "killer" and "giant" work as a unit.

There are a lot of reasons why Mills came to Kentucky, and, likewise, there were a lot of reasons Der Baron and Kentucky wanted him.

The loss in the state tourney was his team's sixth of his successful final season at Knox Central. He led the school to 25 wins while averaging 22 points a game on the strength of 682 total markers.

Mills himself took the "giant role" during his high school days as he crashed the boards for 279 rebounds during his final season alone.

Credit him with 1,632 total points in his three year varsity career.

He's from Barbourville and it was there he spent his entire pre-college days.

And it was there he was hon-

ored as an All-Stater and high school All-America. And, yes, as a member of the All-Tournament Team after the "Sweet Sixteen" had finally been narrowed to one.

Coaches were talking about Mills all through his high school career and when he became "open territory" in the recruiting wars, the Mills home had more visitors than they realized they had friends.

Why UK?

"I had always kinda hoped to come here," Mills said Tuesday as he stood in the lunch line at the Student Center cafeteria.

"It is always a little tough getting used to the college, but I suppose everyone goes through that period as a freshman."

Mills came to the University only once during the basketball season and that was on the triumphant afternoon when the Cats dumped Tennessee, 78-64, before a wild crowd.

After the season Mills returned to UK, only this time during the annual College All-Star game.

"Thad (Jaracz) showed me around the campus during the morning and we went to the game that afternoon," Miller said. "That evening we went to a dinner for all the basketball prospects and then to a movie."

Mills thought for a moment about the other colleges that had sought his services.

"I remember talking to Jerry Parker (Tennessee assistant coach) when I was here for the UT game," he said, "and I thought about Morehead, Eastern, and Western."

"But my parents wanted me to come here most of all and I guess I knew all along that I did too," Mills added.

As for a second choice in the college ranks, Mills said it would probably have been Western at Bowling Green.

"I really like it here," Mills said. "I guess the biggest difference between my high school and Kentucky's style of ball is the quickness involved."

"Everything is so fast," he said.

Anything else?

"Well," he added, half-grin on his face, "I can't get away with some of the things up here that I did in high school."

No, you can't.



UK's Gary Southerland takes aim during the recent Indoor International Rifle Championships sponsored by the ROTC department.



National record holder, Pepe Gonzalez, checks the statistics book with UK assistant team coach, Steve Johnston. Gonzalez set the mark at UK.

Rifle Team: A Season Of Plenty

The second annual Kentucky State Rifle Tournament was held last weekend with the University's varsity blue team winning the championship.

It was the third win in four outings for UK teams. They have also won tournaments at Murray State University and the University of Dayton.

Out of the 13 teams and 62 participants firing, a total of four national records were recorded. Three of these records were set by Lt. Margaret Thompson, a member of the United States National Marksman team from Fort Benning, Ga.

Miss Thompson, considered one of the most outstanding shooters in the world, set a new National Ladies record for one half the international course using iron sights. Miss Thompson also established a new national open record for one half the international course using iron sights, and, she also set a ladies record for one half the international course using no sights.

Kentucky freshman, Harold Gardner, set a National Junior record Friday firing 558 out of a possible 600 points and beating the old record by eight marks.

Pepe Gonzalez, a Mexican boy who is a guest of the Ft. Benning Marksman Detachment that gave two clinics at the UK meet, attended the UK tournament to pick up some pointers, but ended up doing more than that.

Firing for the first time on an indoor range, Gonzalez beat Gardner's National Junior record by one point, scoring 559 points only two days after Gardner set his record.

Gardner picked up another record as he scored 1104 out of a possible 1200 to become the new Kentucky State Indoor Open champion.

The winning University var-

sity blue team consists of freshmen Howard Gardner, and Jeff Barlett, and seniors Ed Schumacher and Bill Eidson, captain of the team.

The girl's rifle team at the University, boasting a record of never being beaten in their four years of existence, placed seventh out of the 13 teams participating with a score of 3956 out of a possible 4800.

In junior competition, Louisville Male finished on top, the U.K. freshman team second, the U.K. Pershing Rifle team third.

Millersburg Military Institute finishing fourth.

Other teams firing in the tournament were University of Dayton, University of Cincinnati, two teams from Eastern University, Western Kentucky University, and the U.K. varsity white team.

Kentucky rifle instructor, Major Bruce A. Martin, U.S. Army Artillery, says, "As of right now we are planning to have another tournament."

Next week, explore engineering opportunities as big as today's brand new ocean

Talk with on-campus Career Consultant from Newport News —world's largest shipbuilding company—involved with nuclear propulsion, aircraft carrier design, submarine building, oceanographic development, marine automation, all the challenging advances on today's brand new ocean. The New York TIMES calls this "the last earthbound frontier" with "profit possibilities as big as the sea."

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Stems Victorious In Overtime; CSF II Drops Stubborn Newman

By JIMMY MILLER
Kernel Sports Writer

A six-game card featuring victories by CSF II and the Stems closed out pre-Thanksgiving action for Divisions III and IV at the Alumni gym Monday evening. Other winners included Barristers, Dental Extractors, the Gang, and Shylocks.

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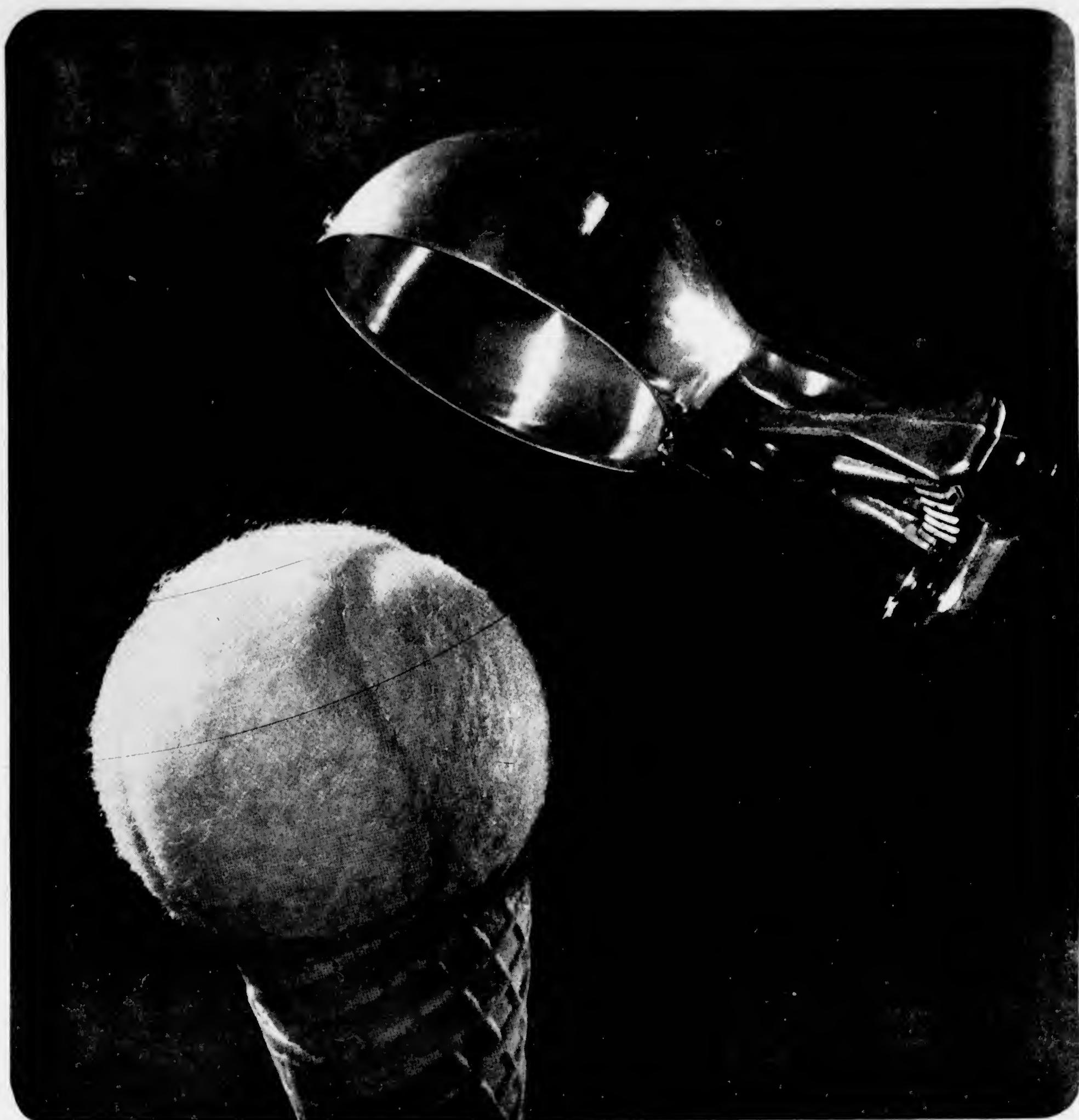
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UK-Pioneered Speciality May Be Used Elsewhere

By MARCIA REITER
Kernel Staff Writer

A medical specialty pioneered at the University Medical Center during its early years may spread to other universities.

Dr. William Willard, vice-president for the Medical Center, is on an American Medical As-

sociation committee that will study the possibilities of expanding the education of doctors who will engage in the new area—family practice.

Dr. Nicholas J. Pisacano of the Medical Center, and Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, who left UK last year, began the new specialty here in 1963 in answer to the decrease of general practitioners. Dr. Pisacano claims that the new program is the "most important thing in the delivery of medical care in American medicine today."

The number of general practitioners in the U.S. has dropped from 108 for every 100,000 people in 1931 to 91 for every 100,000 people in 1959.

The reasons for this decline, Dr. Pisacano said, are the great amount of knowledge needed to become a general practitioner, lack of prestige for the family doctor, lack of exposure to family physicians in the four-year medical school, and close contact with specialists.

However, the Family Practice resident will learn enough information to enable him to treat the average patient and refer him to a specialist if necessary. In addition, a three-year program in Family Practice will introduce medical students to field work.

Because of the individual's respect for his doctor, and because the Family Practice program is considered a specialty, the prestige of a family practitioner will increase, Dr. Pisacano feels.

The graduate program is designed to teach not only medical knowledge, but to introduce the structure of the community, and the social needs of the patient in relation to his medical needs.

The first year of the three-year program is the internship year, equally divided between Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, with duties in the emergency room and out-patient departments.

The second year of the program, the residency year, is a link between the first and third years. It consists of a six-month

"assistant residency" in internal medicine similar to the first year.

Next, the resident serves three months on a family service in pediatrics, where he studies the development of the normal child, his personality and illnesses.

Thirdly, three months will be spent in psychiatry. These three months will deal with common emotional disorders which might be dealt with in family practice.

The final year of the program is the "Fellowship" year. An actual, licensed practice will be established outside the University, with a University consultant available to aid and guide the young physician.

The practice will only cover a half day, the other half-day being spent in ambulant medicine at the University out-patient department.



Students Threaten To Sit-In

From Combined Dispatches

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—More than 3,000 students at the sprawling University of Michigan have served notice on the school's administration that they will massively disobey a sit-in ban unless the order is lifted.

The decision came at a three-hour teach-in Monday night. The meeting was sponsored by the Student Government Council which ended relations with the school's administration after the administration refused to accept as binding a student referendum that asked the school not to furnish information to draft boards—even if furnishing the information was approved by the student involved.

Richard Cutler, vice president for student affairs, issued a ban on sit-ins after the referendum. The order banned all demonstrations "that disturb the orderly processes of the university."

In breaking off relations, the student government said that the administration should consult both students and faculty before issuing such an order.

By a near unanimous vote at the teach-in, the students approved a motion demanding that the ban be lifted by next Tuesday.

In a closer vote, they also demanded that the university accept as binding the student referendum on furnishing draft boards information.



Kernel Photos by Dick Ware

It Was A Fun Time Until . . .

The Phi Deltas and Tri Deltas drew aerosol cans Tuesday night and had a showdown near the Phi Delt house. Shaving cream and whipped cream was flying everywhere when, wouldn't you know it, the fuzz arrived. Lexington police broke up the affair and sent everyone off under threat of arrest. Everybody knows that students are up to no good most of the time anyway.

State Money Could Help U Of L Keep Up

By JOHN ZEH
Kernel Associate Editor

LOUISVILLE—Higher education is on the move in Kentucky, and the University of Louisville does not want to be left behind.

To keep pace, it can link with the state system. Two main roads are open:

1. U of L can become a full-fledged state university, or

2. It can affiliate with the state, getting financial support from both state and local governments.

The underlying reason for considering any connection with the state is money. U of L cannot serve Jefferson County's

Last of two parts.

educational demands by charging prohibitive tuition. It cannot lower tuition and maintain or increase its quality.

Money was the big reason why independent, private universities in Houston, Philadelphia, and Kansas City became state-related. Officials from those systems explained the changes at a meeting Monday of the committee studying the possibility of U of L becoming a state school.

Philadelphia's Temple University sought increased aid, according to its president, Dr. Millard Gladfelter, because of three factors:

1. A desire to cut tuition so students of limited means could attend.

2. The need to get large sums of money for its program.

3. A desire to preserve Temple's private identity.

History will make that last factor less important than most people think Gladfelter said. Any plan to affiliate U of L with Kentucky's system of public higher education, he urged should "protect the institution from becoming a victim of tradition."

Temple was not facing a financial crisis and had been getting some state aid for about 50 years when it went to the Pennsylvania legislature for help. That body approved a proposal by the Temple trustees in 1965. It provided that the legislature will set tuition rates, that 12 of the 36 trustees will be publicly appointed, and that the state will provide substantial aid for operations and building.

Since the bill passed, tuition has been cut from \$920 a year to \$450. New buildings worth \$42 million are being built, and another \$103 million worth are planned.

The University of Houston's president, Dr. Phillip Hoffman, said his school was running up deficits and having to charge high tuition as a private school.

Houston became a full-fledged state university in 1963 with trustees appointed by the governor controlling the school's operations and admission standards. Tuition was lowered from \$700 a year to \$100,

and enrollment jumped 3,800 when the reduction took effect in the fall of 1963.

The University of Kansas City had trouble getting adequate financial support as a private institution. It became a campus of the University of Missouri with its own chancellor who is responsible only to the president of the UM system and the school's board of curators, or trustees.

In all three cases, the spokesmen said, private contributions and other support to the universities remained high, with no morale loss over the cities' "losing" their "own" universities.

U of L gets state funds for its medical and dental schools, totalling \$2.1 million in 1966-68. Its trustees are appointed by the mayor of Louisville. City and county funds this year total \$2.2 million. Most of the school's money comes from tuition, which is \$1,000 a year for Jefferson County residents.

U of L officials would like to cut that figure to something more comparable to the University's rate, \$280 a year. They also want to build enrollment without sacrificing high standards and quality and construct new buildings.

Some form of affiliation is considered an avenue to getting more money for those purposes. A link with the state was suggested by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt's Commission on Higher Education. It recommended that the General Assembly make U of L a state university, but the

1966 legislature postponed action on the suggestion by asking U of L President Philip Davidson and UK President John W. Oswald to study this affirmation.

In reaching conclusions about higher education in Jefferson County, the committee cannot avoid certain issues:

- Should the state provide public higher education at low cost to students in Jefferson County?

- If so, what is the most efficient and economical way to provide it? By community colleges only? By a new state university? By increased support of U of L? By a combination?

- Is it desirable for the state to support two universities with graduate programs and professional schools?

How shall greater state support, for U of L, if any, be provided?

What shall be the function of the new state Council on Higher Education in relation to an affiliated University of Louisville?

- How much money would the state have to put up to assure low-cost higher education in Jefferson County? Can the present tax base in Kentucky produce such funds?

These are some roadblocks the committee must pass through on the way to reaching a decision about a U of L-state relationship. The committee's itinerary calls for a report of its suggestions and findings by spring of next year.